

Weather Forecast

Warm, humid; afternoon or evening thundershowers likely today. Tomorrow, considerable cloudiness, somewhat cooler. Temperatures yesterday: High, 87, at 3:38 p.m.; low, 69, at 2:38 a.m. Full report on Page A-7. United States Weather Bureau Report.

The Sunday Star

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Russians Seize Major Austrian Industrial Plants

Reparations Move Is Made Without Consulting Allies

By the Associated Press
VIENNA, July 6.—The Russians announced today they had taken ownership of a major part of Austria's industrial capacity and other property as German reparations, and the Austrian cabinet summoned a special meeting of parliament.

The Russians acted without informing their Allies, Austrian officials declared. The Soviets were claiming 75 per cent of the republic's industrial capacity.

The Soviet order took over \$22,000,000 worth of industry in Eastern Austria along with other "German external assets." The Russians insist property taken by the Germans in 1938 is subject to seizure as German reparations under the Potsdam agreement—a view protested by the United States and by Austria.

Clark Urges Care.
Gen. Mark Clark, American commander in Austria, immediately sent a message to Col. Gen. L. V. Kursov, Soviet commander, urging great care in the carrying out of his order and one to the Austrian government declaring it was not necessary to turn over property which was not a German asset.

Chancellor Leopold Figl's cabinet after a special meeting called an extraordinary session of parliament for next Wednesday. A communiqué declared Socialist and Communist members of the government joined with other members in the view that properties which were Austrian before the annexation should still be regarded as Austrian and not as German assets.

For months the Russians have been taking control of properties in Eastern Austria which they classify as German assets. The United States has objected that properties taken forcibly by the Germans should not be classified as German-owned.

Refused to Discuss Question.
The Russians have refused to discuss the question with the Allied Council for Austria, but last May 15 agreed they would not seize any more properties without informing the council.

The Government communiqué said the cabinet did not have the right to comply with the Soviet order without authorization by the Allied Council. It said the Russian-claimed properties had decisive significance for Austrian reconstruction and economy, and that the Potsdam Agreement under which the Russians acted had been disclosed officially to the Austrian government.

"It is likewise known that the extent of the concept of 'German property' even by these Potsdam decisions is not completely clear. The Austrian government must not be coerced into accepting a decision in law can guarantee a peaceful development among the nations."

Order Dated June 27.
The Russian order, published by the Red Army newspaper today, was signed by Gen. Kursov as "commander in chief of Soviet occupation troops in Austria." It was dated June 27 and provided that the transfer of ownership was to be completed by July 1.

Among the properties seized are a large proportion of the chemical industry, including Austria's entire sulfuric acid and plastics production, most of the electrical industry, all of the artificial silk, paper and glass factories. This includes all window glass production, and all railroad signal equipment.

The Russians took over the Vienna Locomotive Works, which was a German firm.

Four Americans Held For Entering Red Zone
By the Associated Press
BERLIN, July 6.—Four Americans—three officers and the wife of one of them—are being held under arrest by the Russians for entering their occupation zone without authorization, Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, American commandant in Berlin, said tonight.

Gen. Keating said he had requested their release personally from Maj. Gen. Alexander Georgevich Koukov, Russian commandant of Berlin. He added that the officers of Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, had also made representations to the Russian military government for Germany.

Gen. Keating said he would not disclose the names of those being held "because I expect that they will be released and I don't want to cause their relatives in the United States any uneasiness."

Two of those held were a warrant officer, in uniform, and his wife. They and their two German maid went into the Soviet zone a week ago to visit kennels and buy a dog. The other officers, a captain and a lieutenant, also in uniform, "disappeared" July 4. They had started for Oranienburg, which lies 20 miles northwest of Berlin, well into the Russian area.

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Allied Personnel In Cars Attacked By Mob in Rome

Youths Hurl Stones And Large Timbers; Casualties Are Minor

By the Associated Press
ROME, July 6.—A screaming mob of several hundred Italian youths, inspired to hostile demonstrations against the Allies by a mass meeting protesting decisions of the big four foreign ministers in Paris, tonight attacked several automobiles bearing Allied military personnel and civilians.

Although the mob hurled large timbers and stones at passing jeeps and other cars, only a few minor casualties were reported.

The youths—constituting the overflow from a mass demonstration in People's Square against decisions by the foreign ministers which they considered against Italy's interests—swarmed into Venezia Square and assembled in front of Allied Command headquarters for the Rome area.

Broken Up in Hour.
Italian police and carabinieri, swinging clubs and rifles, broke up the demonstration an hour after it started.

The mob, unarmed as it tumbled into Venezia Square, quickly tore down all Allied highway signs in the area and razed a fence surrounding the square.

Riots Flare in Trieste In Protest of Decision Of Big Four Ministers
By the Associated Press
TRIESTE, July 6.—Anti-Allied demonstrations flared in Trieste tonight in the wake of the four-power foreign ministers' decision to internationalize the city, and British troops used clubs and tear gas to break up crowds.

Rocks and stones were thrown as hundreds of Italian youths surged back and forth before the military government offices are located.

British Lt. Col. Gerald Richardson of the AMG provost marshal's office was slightly injured by a stone. He was in the thick of the skirmishing, hurling tear gas bombs.

Yank MP Attacked.
In one pitched battle between demonstrators and British soldiers promenading singly and in groups, hundreds of rocks were thrown by each side—without, so far as could be seen, any casualties. In another scuffle a British military policeman clubbed to the ground and took to a hospital an Italian who had led an assault on an American MP.

Pvt. Donald Balmer, Limitz, Pa., was the American who found himself hard pressed after coming to the rescue of American newspapermen attacked by the mob.

Aside from Pvt. Balmer the only Americans known to have intervened in the melee were 10 MPs in a weapons carrier, led by Sgt. Earl Hubbert, Philadelphia, who broke up one group. Sgt. Hubbert personally picked up and tossed several demonstrators into the vehicle.

Writers' Jeep Stoned.
One of the two correspondents' jeeps stoned was that in which Walter Stone, Associated Press photographer, was riding. He was not injured.

To the height of the trouble it was disclosed that AMG officials had issued a summons ordering the appearance before a military court of leaders of a general strike in protest against anti-Yugoslav disorders last week end. The strike was declared a "wildcat" day because of its political motive.

Strike leaders, meeting secretly, decided to go on with the stoppage despite any orders that men return to work.

Tonight's violence caught hundreds of American sailors from the United States battleship *Farago* here on shore leave. Their leaves were immediately canceled.

30 Arrests Made.
Between 30 and 40 persons were being held by police today after a brief demonstration last night at the important port city of Monfalcone, near Trieste.

Those arrested included nearly all the sailors.

Coral 100 Feet Below Surface Was Smashed by Bikini Bomb
(This is the second of a series of stories by Howard W. Blakeslee, Associated Press Pulitzer Prize winning editor, reviewing the course of the unexpected results of the Bikini atomic bomb test.)

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Writer.
ABOARD U. S. S. APPALACHIAN (Smash), July 7.—The atomic bomb smashed the coral on the bottom of Bikini lagoon 100 feet below the surface of the water.

This was one of the many unexpected blows struck by the air bomb released on July 1. These blows make it appear certain that waves and ships of the future must be redesigned even to meet the threat of this least formidable type of atomic attack.

Close-up pictures taken from the photographic tower show that the bomb seared everything in a circle of more than a mile in a direct blaze of fire.

A moment after the bomb was detonated a terrific tornado roared

Molotov Seeks To Block Peace, Bevin Charges

Russian Accused Of Backing Out of Parley Agreement

By the Associated Press
PARIS, July 6.—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in a bitter debate tonight charged that Russia was trying to back out of her agreement to call a European peace conference July 29. The big four ministers remained deadlocked for a second day.

The ministers adjourned their session until Monday afternoon without having reached an agreement on how to convene the conference and without authorizing the issuing of invitations.

Mr. Bevin and Secretary of State Brynes both told Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov they could not agree to his proposal that rules of procedure be imposed on the peace parley by the four-power foreign ministers' treaty.

Charges New Stipulations.
In a 4½-hour session, Mr. Bevin asserted Mr. Molotov appeared to be stipulating new conditions to summoning the 21-Nation conference after Britain, France and the United States had accepted all the other Soviet conditions.

The British minister declared he already had assured his own government and the Dominions that he would not agree to anything which might limit their freedom at the peace conference.

Looking squarely at Mr. Molotov, Mr. Bevin demanded that the Soviet minister fulfill his part of the ministers' bargain on Italian reparations, British informants said. They quoted Mr. Bevin as saying: "Two days ago you agreed on the date of the peace conference. Now you are devising a plan to veto it unless we first agree with you on the rules of procedure. In effect, you are going back on your agreement that the conference should meet on July 29."

Claims Bargain Kept.
"On our part, we agreed on the same day on reparations from Italy," Mr. Bevin said, referring to British-American consent that Russia receive some of her \$100,000,000 in reparations from Italy's current industrial production.

"Now you are going back on your bargain," Mr. Bevin said. "The world should better know this. At that time not one word was said about rules of procedure."

Both Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Bevin maintained that the foreign ministers might draft "suggestions" on rules and procedure for the peace conference, but that the ministers had no right to lay down hard and fast rules.

American informants quoted Mr. Byrnes as telling Mr. Molotov that no "self-respecting" representatives to the conference would accept such dictatorialism.

Mr. Byrnes insisted he would not even discuss any projected rules of procedure unless it was understood definitely they were only suggestions which were not binding on the United States or any other delegation.

Sees Rubber Stamp Action.
Mr. Molotov, American sources said, argued that to permit the conference to adopt its own rules would result in a "rubber stamp" conference, to which Mr. Molotov replied that the conference, if left alone, would turn itself into one.

Mr. Molotov asserted that a steering committee would take over the conference work, and urged instead a Russian proposal for a steering committee composed of the other delegations on July 5 which, according to American sources, contained a provision for a steering committee.

Proposal Disavowed.
Mr. Byrnes reminded Mr. Molotov of this, to which the Russian replied that this morning in the deputies meeting Russia had announced she had disavowed the proposal of July 5.

Another paragraph of the July 5 proposal said the conference would be composed of the "five" inviting nations and 16 invited powers, indicating that Russia had no objection.

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D. C. Area Hospitals Raise Rates in Wake Of Nurses' Pay Boost

Group Hospitalization Studies New Contracts to Increase Benefits

By Edmund G. Monk
A number of hospitals in Washington and vicinity have raised their rates and others are contemplating such action. The Star learned last night.

Simultaneously, Joseph H. Himes, president of Group Hospitalization, Inc., revealed that his organization is seriously considering plans for new contracts with hospitals that would provide added benefits for GH members, yet take into consideration the institutions' rising operating costs.

Chief reason for the latter was said to be the salary increase granted graduate nurses at practically all hospitals in the District area. One hospital, Garfield, said its operating costs were increased more than \$100,000 a year alone through that action.

Nurses' salaries were raised varying, but at almost every hospital there now is in effect a minimum of \$140 a month plus meals and quarters and assurance of increases yearly.

Hospitals Listed.
Hospitals which have raised rates or have announced impending increases are:

Garfield: Effective July 1 most private rooms went from \$7 to \$8, with the more expensive rooms being raised from \$12.50 to \$15 per day. Semiprivate rooms went from \$6.50 to \$7 a day and ward bed charges were increased 50 cents a day.

Columbia, effective July 1, private rooms went from \$4.50 to \$7 (it was explained that certain laboratory fees not included under the old rate would be covered by the new rate); semiprivate rooms, \$4 to \$6; and wards, \$3.50 to \$5 a day.

Prince Georges (Cheverly), effective July 1, private rooms up \$1 a day; semiprivate 50 cents a day; and ward beds 50 cents a day.

Doctors Up 5 Per Cent.
Doctors Hospital, effective July 1, private and semiprivate rooms were raised approximately 5 per cent. Four-bed rooms were not affected. Georgetown—which acted only (See HOSPITALS, Page A-7.)

Mrs. William E. P. French Dies In Auto Accident at Warrenton

Widow of Major Was Socially Prominent In Washington

Mrs. William Edward Pattison French, 52, socially prominent Washington clubwoman, was injured fatally last night in a traffic accident on the outskirts of Warrenton, Va.

According to reports received here, the automobile in which she was riding was struck by another car at Culpeper street and the Warrenton bypass. She was taken to Warrenton Hospital, where she died within an hour.

Mrs. Eleanor Woodruff, friend of many years, reported to have been riding with Mrs. French, was uninjured. Mrs. French and Mrs. Woodruff occupied apartments in the same building at 2540 Massachusetts avenue N.W.

Mrs. French was the widow of Maj. French, quartermaster at Fort Meyer, Va., during the first World War.

Lack of Aides Forces Gallinger To Manacle Mental Patients

Two Psychiatrists Attempt to Do Work Of Full Staff of Seven at Hospital

An emergency exists at Gallinger Hospital where a man and a woman psychiatrist, instead of the full staff of seven, are attempting to care for 150 patients in the psychiatric department. The shortage of psychiatrists makes worse a bad situation because of untrained attendants. Like other custodial institutions all over the country, Gallinger's psychiatric service is unable to employ able attendants in the current labor market.

As a result patients are in "restraints"—psychiatry's euphemism for manacles—who might well be unbound with adequate care, and patients who might sleep quietly if given bath treatments are making the nights hideous with their screams.

Doctor Never Replaced.
About two years ago Dr. Isaac Silverman, one of Gallinger's psychiatrists, died. He has never been replaced. Six weeks ago Dr. Amino Perretti, another of the psychiatrists, suffered a very bad fracture of the leg at the knee in an automobile accident. He is not expected back for another month. Recently another of the Gallinger psychiatrists, Dr. Ettore De Filippis, who had been there six years, left to go with the Veterans' Administration.

It is this demand of the VA for psychiatrists and its ability to pay higher salaries that is making the staffing of the Gallinger psychiatric service difficult. Gallinger administrators point out that VA does not have to employ physicians through civil service and that VA gives its psychiatrists 25 per cent above grade by qualifying them as specialists.

A Star reporter went through the psychiatric wards last night at supper time with Dr. Joseph L. Gilbert, chief of Gallinger's psychiatric service. There were none of the dramatics of "Lost Weekend" at that hour, but it was a bit pathetic watching his food get cold beyond his reach. A pantry worker had put the food down beside the beds but there was no attendant available to take the food from his manacles so he could eat. Dr. Gilbert found an attendant and ordered him to do so immediately.

Suffered Delirium Tremens.
This man had been in delirium tremens yesterday. One-third of the patients are alcoholics, Dr. Gilbert explained.

There were others in this ward, not alcoholics, and in the women ward on the floor above in restraints. Dr. Gilbert explained that many of these disturbed patients could be freed without incident if there were psychiatrists on hand to keep a gauge on their excitement and able attendants to give them warm-water packs and warm baths.

The function of a city hospital's psychiatric department, Dr. Gilbert explained, is to diagnose the mental condition of a patient sent there (See GALLINGER, Page A-8.)

President Pardons Woman Who Aided Pendergast Frauds

By the Associated Press
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—Mrs. Frances Ryan, who received a 3-year sentence for her role in the 1936 Kansas City vote frauds perpetrated by members of the Pendergast political organization, has received a Presidential pardon.

Frank McCabe, chief assistant election commissioner, said her name had been restored to the election rolls as a qualified voter after a Presidential pardon signed by President Truman was presented to the election board.

Mrs. Ryan, former Democratic "boss" of the old Twelfth Ward, said today she had received the Presidential pardon "some time ago."

A Federal grand jury exposed vote frauds in the 1936 election, and imprisonment soon followed for many Pendergast precinct leaders. With the removal of about 60,000 ghost votes from the rolls, the Pendergast machine was ousted from the city hall in the 1940 election.

Mrs. Ryan entered prison March 15, 1939, after appealing to the U. S. Circuit Court, which made this comment in upholding her conviction: "A consideration of the testimony warranted the jury, we think, in believing that appellant (Mrs. Ryan), through bribery and intimidation, organized, directed and controlled the conspiracy from its inception and was its guiding spirit."

"She not only participated in the conspiracy but she was the arch conspirator and dominated, guided and controlled the election officers in this precinct."

Documents Show May Had Financial Stake In Garsson's Empire

Senator Mitchell Tells Probers He Was Offered \$5,000 to Quiet Arms Firms Inquiry

By Carter Brooke Jones
Documentary evidence that Representative May, Democrat of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, had a financial interest in the Illinois munitions empire he is said to have promoted at the War Department and his vehement denial featured explosive developments yesterday before the Senate War Investigating Committee.

These were climaxes of the day's swift drama: 1. Senator Mitchell, Democrat of Washington, told the committee an attempt was made to bribe him with \$5,000 to persuade the committee to "lay off" the Erie Basin-Batavia munitions companies in which Mr. May's friend, Dr. Henry M. Garsson, was the key figure.

2. The committee, plotting its future course, met in executive sessions with three attorneys from the criminal division of the Justice Department.

3. A motion by Senator Mitchell to require Mr. May to explain his wartime transactions at a public hearing was deferred for lack of a committee quorum.

4. Mr. May, in the first of two statements issued at his office, explained that he testified voluntarily at a secret hearing of the committee June 4, and he charged Chairman Mead with withholding this fact unfairly.

5. Evidence was introduced at yesterday's hearing to the effect that Mr. May was Kentucky agent for the Cumberland Lumber Co., one of the 16 companies listed by committee investigators as combined under Dr. Garsson and his brother, Murray W. Garsson. Checks indorsed by A. J. May, issued by Garsson companies to the Cumberland firm, also were laid before the committee.

May Statement Quoted.
Mr. May said in his statement that he had explained transactions of the Cumberland Lumber Co., frankly and fully at the secret committee session. Declaring "there was nothing out of line" with the accounts of the company, he added that everything he did was for the benefit of his constituents and the war effort and he did not "profit in any way or respect." He asked that Chairman Mead make public his testimony before the committee.

The committee refused at least for the time being, to release a transcript of what Mr. May said at the private session. It was indicated, however, that this might be reconsidered when Mr. May's membership of the committee could be mustered. Only four of the 10 members were present at the executive meeting yesterday afternoon.

The committee met privately for a time with three attorneys from the Department of Justice—James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division; Isaiah Matlack, chief of the war frauds section, and Tom Peace, Mr. Matlack's assistant.

Laws Reported Studied.
The Senators present and the Justice Department men were said afterward to have gone over the laws involved in the case, and the criminal code forbidding any member of Congress from profiting from a Government contract. The procedure involved in requiring a member to testify also was reported discussed.

The committee deferred action on a second motion by Senator Mitchell requiring Benjamin Fields, address not given, to appear. The Senator charged that Mr. Fields offered him \$5,000 for his campaign fund to get the Mead Committee to "lay off" the Garsson munitions companies.

Senator Mitchell said he threw Mr. Fields out of the office. At first, Senator Mitchell explained, Mr. Fields said he represented King Farouk of Egypt, but later admitted he came in behalf of the Erie Basin and Batavia Metal Products Companies.

May Called Session.
Asked to comment on the demand of Mr. May that the record of his testimony before the committee be made public, George Meader, the committee's chief counsel, said:

"The session was called at the request of Representative May. He appeared before the committee. He was not sworn. The matter of the Cumberland Lumber Co. and his connection with it was the principal subject of discussion."

It was brought out by documentary evidence at the hearing earlier yesterday that Andrew J. May of Prestonsburg, Ky., was Kentucky agent for the lumber concern, which was incorporated in Delaware, and that it had received more than \$48,000 from the Erie Basin and Batavia corporations for lumber which never was delivered.

Several checks bearing the name of the Cumberland Lumber Co. (See WAR CONTRACTS, Page A-4.)

Tropic Storm to Miss D. C.; Thundershowers Threaten

A warm and cloudy Sunday with possible thundershowers in the afternoon was predicted by the Weather Bureau last night, with assurances that a tropical storm which swept up the Virginia capes from the Caribbean would pass safely out to sea south of Washington by morning.

Today's highest temperature reading will be around 86 degrees. Storm warnings were issued yesterday afternoon from Cape Charles, Va., to Cape Hatteras, N. C. The small tropical disturbance, which centered 80 miles west of Hatteras at 2:30 p.m., moved northeastward before shifting toward the sea 50 miles south of Norfolk early last night.

Winds reaching a velocity of 40 miles an hour and heavy rains accompanied the storm, the Weather Bureau said, and ships at sea were warned that the gale might gather strength when it reached open water.